Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 22, 1841. { NUMBER 16.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if [illegible] advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis. A club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper sent to them for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complection, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-F

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value betweeu the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

DISEASES OF CATTLE AND HORSES.

SIR: I send you two invaluable recipes—I say invaluable, because they have never failed in effecting a cure with me, and have saved me considerable property.

Recipe for the cure of bloated or swollen cattle, when occasioned by too free use of green vegetation, or too full use of water after having eaten grain.—Give the animal thus affected, from half a pint to a pint of tar, according to its size and constitution; and you will soon have the satisfaction of seeing the animal entirely relieved. The most convenient way that I have found to give the tar is as follows: Elevate the animals head, (when lying down is most convenient,) open its mouth, and put the tar as low down in its mouth as possible, with a small paddle rounded at the end; then let the animal close its mouth, keeping its head moderately elevated till it swallows the tar.

I believe tar to be excellent for horses with the cholic, though I am not positively certain that it is. I doubt if I did not save two valuable horses of my own with tar, that were extremely ill with the cholic; but I am not certain, as other remidies were used previous to the tar.

Recipe for the cure of sweeny in horses, which is also excellent for wounds, bruises and sprains in horses.—To one pint of unboiled flaxseed oil, add half a pint of spirits turpentine, 12½ cents worth of oil of amber, 12½ cents worth oil of spike, 12½ do. oil of stone, 12½ cents do. camphor----mix them all together ---anoint the diseased part of your horse with the liniment made as above stated, nine days, observing to anoint three days in succession, and then miss three days. Immediately after anointing, heat the liniment in well with a hot iron. The several three days that you omit anointing your horse with the liniment, his diseased part should be well anointed with fresh butter; though this may be dispensed with. Previous to anointing your horse with the liniment the second and third times of three days, the whole mass of accumulated grease should be washed off with warm soap suds, and then dried before applying the liniment. The above mentioned manner of applying the liniment is intended particularly for the sweeny. For bruises, sprains and wounds, it may be applied in the same manner that you would use other liniments in like cases. The above mentioned liniment has effectually cured every case of the sweeny in which I have known it applied.

T. T. GORSUCH.

Baltimore Co., March 29, 1841.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

HORSE DISTEMPER.

It is an inflamatory disease, and shows itself in young horses by the want of appetite, the dull languid look of the animal, his cough, and then a running at the nose. This disorder always effects the head more or less; it is distinguished into the false or genuine, in the malignant----the first is less a disorder than a purifying of the humors, necessary to all young horses. When the running of the nostrils is not abundant, a tumor is formed under the lower jaw that opens, sooner or later, and discharges a great quantity of matter. That is the genuine or benign distemper—the false or malignant is derived from the first, when it has not been well cured, and re-appears, and is a malady of the same kind, with the same symptoms; if it is not cured thoroughly, it turns infallibly into the glanders, very seldom cured, and devotes the animal to a certain death. The malignant distemper is accompanied with a high fever, a swelling of the head, hard breathing, and the running at the nose is so thick that it comes with difficulty; the animal must immediately be bled, in order to abate the inflammation. The nostrils must be injected with mullen or flaxseed tea, or both combined; it prevents the ulceration of the inside of the nose and facilitates the running of the matter, particularly if a fumigation is added to the above. It is made in the following manner; boil oats in the mullen tea, or flaxseed, or bran or any other substance which, when thick enough, retains long a sufficient degree of heat; put a small quantity of this wash into a bag 2½ feet long, and large enough to admit part of the horse's head; a thong of leather or rope fastened to the bag goes over the head like a headstall; the wash must not be too hot as the horse could not bear the steam, much less too cold, or it would have no effect. When after a certain time it is cooled, take off the bag, and begin often the same operation again during the day, observing to take the bag off to let the horse snort out the matter, if he is so inclined, and put it on again if still warm enough.

If the tumor under the lower jaw opens of itself, it should be rubbed with the following ointment; beat one or two yellows of eggs with spirits of turpentine, put some of it on a bunch of tow, held fast by a sort of covering or bandage to keep the cold from the sore; it is necessary to observe that any open sore or wound should be covered to exclude the external air and all kinds of insects. This dressing must be done every day exactly. When the horse is cured, he must be purged once or twice in order to carry off the remains of any venemous matter. Care must be taken to water the horse out of a bucket if during his sickness he could not stoop his head to drink as usual; as he is feverish, the want of water would increase his sickness and his sufferings. During the horse's sickness, he must be dieted in the following manner: cut straw and bran; his drink, mullen or flax-seed tea, with a handful of bran, sometimes a little salt given milk-warm; if the weather be cold, a sick horse ought to be covered, if possible, or at least sheltered from the cold.

Grass founder or melted fat is an inflamation of the inner soft membrane of the bowels, lined with a mucous substance that lubricates them in that disease and looks like melted fat; it is most common in summer after too much fatigue and over feeding, or too strong a physic; it is the disentery of horses; the animal dungs with effort, and the excretions are mixed or covered with a sort of jelly, and sometimes slightly bloody—the animal is very thirsty, looks towards his sides which beat violently; loses his appetite, grows poor, and may lose his life if not cured in time. As soon as the disorder is known, the best remedy is injections of mullen, bran or flaxseed; very little hay, no grain. Bran and water—injections and drinks of slippery elm, if the first injection could not be procured. Boil barley mixed with honey in small quantity, makes a cooling diet and is used with success. I am with esteem, yours,

M. MENTELLE.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are pleased to percieve from the public journals, particularly those devoted to agriculture, that the subject of a National Society for the promotion of Agriculture, as proposed by our public spirited friends Messrs. ROBINSON and GARNETT, through the Cultivator, is beginning to be discussed in a manner which shows it has attracted much attention, and is looked upon with great favor. We do not the less rejoice a these indications of public feeling, because we were so unfortunate as to differ from these gentlemen, and some others of our excellent friends, not as to the utility of such an institution, but as to the expediency of attempting its formation at the present time, and as our columns have shown, shall not the less willingly render every aid in our power to the formation of such an institution, when the agricultural public shall signify their willingness to suport it in a proper and efficient manner.

To succeed in the organization of a National Society, one which shall answer the end designed, and be an honor to the men who have projected it, and the country which supports it, union and concert of action is necessary; funds must be procured and secured; and nothing, so far as it can be prevented, left to uncertainty. Of the ability of the country, we have never doubted; of the zeal, public spirit, and intelligence of many, we have recieved the most ample assurence; and should the result of the effort prove that we have been mistaken as to its expediency at this time, none will more heartily rejoice than ourselves at this correction by the public voice. Means alone are wanting; provide these, and the most serious obstacle vanishes at once.

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

The following List compose the Members of the 27th Congress in the Senate and House of Representatives. Two members are to be added for Mississippi, and three for Illinois, and the two vacancies from Pennsylvania are to be filled, which when added, will make the list complete:

[Those whose names are in Roman letters, are Whigs; and those in *italic* letters, are Democrats.]

SENATE.

MAINE.
Ruel Williams,
George Evans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Franklin Pierce,
Levi Woodbury.

VERMONT.
Samuel Prentiss,
Samuel Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Rufus Choate,
Isaac C. Bates.

RHODE ISLAND.
Nathan F. Dixon.
James F. Simmons.

CONNECTICUT.
Perry Smith,
J. W. Huntington.

NEW YORK.
Silas Wright,
N. P. Tallmadge.

NEW JERSEY.
Samuel L. Southard,
Jacob W. Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA.
James Buchanan,
Dan'l Sturgeon.

DELAWARE.
Richard H. Bayard,
Thomas Clayton.

MARYLAND.
John Leeds Kerr,
Wm. D. Merrick.

VIRGINIA.
William C. Rives,
Wm. S. Archer.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. A. Graham,
Willie P. Mangum.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Wm. C. Preston,
John C. Calhoun.

GEORGIA.
Albert Guthbert,
John M. Berrien.

ALABAMA.
Clerment C. Clay,
William R. King.

MISSISSIPPI.
John Henderson,
Robert J. Walker.

LOUISANA.
Alexander Mouton,
Alexander Barrow.

TENNESSEE.
A. O. P. Nicholson.
Vacancy,

KENTUCKY.
Henry Clay,
J. T. Morehead.

OHIO.
William Allen,
Benjamin Tappan.

INDIANA.
Oliver H. Smith,
Albert S. White.

ILLINOISE.
Richard M. Young,
Samuel M'Roberts.

MISSOURI.
Lewis F. Linn,
Thos. H. Benton.

ARKANSAS.
Ambrose H. Sevier,
William S. Fulton.

MICHIGAN.
Augustus S. Porter,
Wm. Woodbridge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

Elisha H. Allen,	*Nath'l. S. Littlefield,*
David Bronson,	*Joshua A. Lowell,*
Nathan Clifford,	*Alfred Marshall,*
Wm. P. Fessenden,	Benjamin Randall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Charles G. Atherton,	*John R. Reding,*
Edmund Burke,	*Tristram Shaw.*
Ira A. Eastman,	

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Q. Adams,	Caleb Cushing,
Osmyn Baker,	Wm. S. Hastings,
Nath'l. B. Borden,	Charles Hudson,
George N. Briggs,	*William Parmenter,*
Barker Burnell,	Leverett Saltonstall,
Wm. B. Calhoun,	Robert C. Winthrop.

RHODE ISLAND.

Robert B. Cranston,	Joseph L. Tillinghast.

CONNECTICUT.

Wm. W. Boardman,	Truman Smith,
John H. Brockway,	Joseph Trumbull,
Thomas B. Osborne,	Thos. W. Williams.

VERMONT.

Horace Everett,	William Slade,
Hiland Hall,	Augustus Young.
John Mattocks,	

NEW YORK

Alfred Babcock,	*Samuel Gorden,*
Daniel D. Barnard,	John Greig,
Victory Birdseye,	*Jacob Houck, Jr.*
Bernard Blair,	Hiram P. Hunt,
Samuel S. Bowne,	Archibald L. Linn,
David P. Brewster,	*Robert McLellan,*
Timothy Childs,	*John McKeon,*
Thomas C. Chittenden,	John Maynard,
Staley N. Clarke,	Christopher Morgan,
John C. Clarke,	*Wm. M. Oliver,*
James G. Clinton,	*Samuel Partridge.*
Richard D. Davis,	*Lewis Riggs,*
Andrew W. Doig,	*James I. Roosevelt,*
Joseph Egbert,	*John Sanford,*
Charles G. Ferris,	Thomas A. Tomlinson,
Millard Fillmore,	*John Van Buren,*
John G. Floyd,	Henry Van Rennselaire,
Charles A. Floyd,	*Aaron Ward,*
A. Lawrence Foster,	*Fernando Wood,*
Seth M. Gates,	John Young.

NEW JERSEY.

John B. Aycrigg,	Joseph F. Randolph,
William Halstead,	Charles C. Stratton,
John P. B. Maxwell,	Thomas J. Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin A. Bidlack,	*William Jack,*
Charles Brown,	Francis James,
Jeremiah Brown,	*George M. Keim,*
James Cooper,	Joseph Lawrence,
Davis Dimock, Jr.	*Albert G. Marchand,*
John Edwards,	*Peter Newhard.*
Joseph Furnace,	*Arnold Plumer,*
James Gerry,	Robert Ramsey,
Amos Gustine,	John Sergeant,
Thomas Henry,	Wm. Simonton,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	*John Snyder,*
James Irvin,	George W. Toland,
Wm. W. Irwin,	*John Westbrook.*

DELAWARE.

George B. Rodney.

MARYLAND.

Wm. Cost Johnson,	James A. Pearce,
Isaac B. Jones,	Alexander Randall,
John P. Kennedy,	Augustus A. Sollers,
John Thompson Mason,	*James W. Williams.*

VIRGINIA.

Linn Banks,	*Robert M. T. Hunter,*
Richard W. Barton,	*Edmund W. Hubbard,*
John M. Botts,	*John W. Jones,*
George W. Carey,	Francis Mallory,
Walter Coles,	Cuthbert Powell,
Thomas W. Gilmer,	*Lewis Steenrod,*
William L. Goggin,	Alex'r. H. H. Stuart,
William O. Goode.	George W. Sommers,
William A. Harris,	John Teliaferro,
Samuel L. Hays,	Henry A. Wise.
George W. Hopkins,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

Archibald H. Arrington,	Abraham Rencher,
Green W. Caldwell,	*Romulus M. Saunders,*
John R. J. Daniel,	Augustine H. Shepperd,
Edmund Deberry,	Edward Stanly,
James Graham,	Lewis Williams,
James J. McKay,	Wm. H. Washington.
Kenneth Rayner,	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sampson H. Butler,	*Francis W. Pickens,*
William Butler,	*R. Barnwell Rhett.*
Patrick C. Caldwell,	*James Rogers,*
John Campbell,	*Thomas D. Sumpter.*
Isaac E. Holmes,	

GEORGIA.

Julius C. Alford,	Thomas Butler King,
William C. Dawson,	James A. Meriwether,
Thomas A. Foster,	Eugenius A. Nisbet,
Roger L. Gamble,	Lot Warren.
Richard W. Habersham,	

ALABAMA.

Reuben Chapman,	*W. W. Payne,*
D. H. Lewis,	*George S. Houston.*
Benjamin G. Shields,	

KENTUCKY.

Landaff W. Andrews,	John Pope,
Linn Boyd,	James C Sprigg,
William O. Butler,	John B. Thompson,
Garrett Davis,	Philip Triplett.
Willis Green,	Joseph R. Underwood,
Thomas F. Marshall,	John White.
Bryan Y. Owsley,	

TENNESSEE.

Thomas D. Arnold,	*Cave Johnson,*
Milton Brown,	*Abraham McClellan,*
Aaron V. Brown,	*Hopkins L. Turney,*
William B. Campbell,	*Harvey M. Watterson,*
Thomas J. Campbell,	Christopher H. Williams,
Robert L. Caruthers,	Joseph L. Williams.
Meridith P. Gentry,	

OHIO.

Sherlock J. Andrews,	*William Medill,*
Benjamin S. Cowen,	Calvary Morris,
Ezra Dean,	Jeremiah Morrow,
William Doan,	N. G. Pendleton,
Joshua R. Giddings,	Joseph Ridgway,
Patrick G. Goode,	William Russell,
John Hastings,	Samuel W. Stokeley,
Samson Mason,	*George Sweney,*
Joshua Mathiot,	*John B. Weller.*
James Matthews,	

LOUISIANA.

John B. Davidson,	Edward D. White.
John Moore,	

INDIANA.

James H. Cravens,	Richard W. Thompson,
Andrew Kennedy,	David Wallace,
Henry S. Lane,	Joseph L. White.
George H. Proffit,	

MISSOURI.

John C. Edwards,	*John Miller.*

ARKANSAS.

Edward Cross.

MICHIGAN.

Jocob M. Howard.

DELEGATES ABSENT.

Florida.—David Levy.
Wiskonsan.—Not elected.
Iowa.—Not elected.

The Telegraph, (Texas) hangs out at its masthead the names of David G. Burnet, for President—Edward Burleson, for Vice President. It is a little remarkable that the 1st syllable of both names is *Bur.*

General Sam Houston is the opposing candidate for the Presidency. The Telegraph speaks of the General as a man of noble traits of character, but degraded and lettered by vices. The General is understood to be intemperate.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

An esteemed and venerable Democrat, has handed to us to-day, the paper read in the Cabinet of General Jackson, on the subject of a removal of the Government money from the Bank of the United States.

The predictions of that paper were looked upon at the time as rash, but have been more than fully verified. The iniquities of the United States Bank, are matters of history. That General Jackson had the firmness to withstand and expose that Institution, is also history. His sagacity discovered its unholy tendency, his patriotism did not hesitate to throw himself in the trench, and save the country.

Extract from General Jaxcson's Cabinet paper, read September 18, 1833:

"Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that 'not less than seven directors shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business, even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the Board.

"To cut off all means of communication with the Government in relation to its most important acts, the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any neo committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the Committee of Exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

"When Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

"It has long been known that the president of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names, and apparently under their authority. The facts has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now vested in the president of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles, and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that on the 30th November, 1830, the president submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the president be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank.'

"By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the president had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the reports of General Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted. viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the president it hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people infomation in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank.'

"The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of these expenditures, vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports, and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of the veto message, and reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion, no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the president of the bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

"On ascertaing these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board calling for a specific account of these expenditures, showing the objects to which they had been applied, and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

"They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolution of November, 1830, and March, 1834. This also was rejected.

"Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects cotemplated by these resolutions as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred, and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following, in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President; and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th Novemder, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object.'

"Taken in connection with the natue of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate, but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the president for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine, with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extend its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

"Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered, show the constrction which has been given to the resolutions, and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, report of committees, or articles written for the purposse of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the government; and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the president of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under this most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States? Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means, when they are necessary to accomplish its purpose? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

"With these facts before him, in an offical report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed, or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honesly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power, likely to be efficent in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposites, and leaving the Bank to its own sources for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly imporper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions, more? And can we justify onrselves to the people by longer leading to it the money and power of the Goverument, to be employed for such purposes?

* * * * * * *

"In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to onother. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailling it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the Constition and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoabted righ to express to those whom the laws and hisown choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to except or require that and member of the Cabinet should, at his request, or order, or dictation, do any which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow-citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves, and their conscience sanctions.

"In the remarks he has made on this all-important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration, and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the Administration.

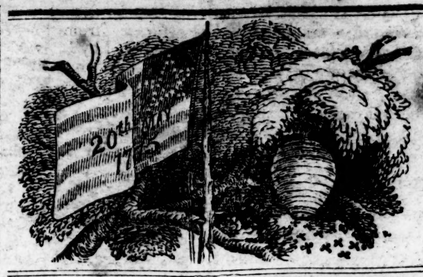
"The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle, Its responsibilily has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expend by our forefarthers in the establishment of our happy system of Government, will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE SUPPRESSED LIST.

The supression of the politicians and insolvents who are indebted to the Bank of the United States—that is to say, who have got money of the stockholders in the Bank, is an act which calls for the loudest condemnation. Tylers committtee in 1834 refused to publish the list, but made a tabular statement to involve the innocent as well as the guilty. The present managers of the Bank utterly refused to publish it. The reason of this refusal is clear. The list cannot be published they say, without destruction to the stock of the Bank—without ruin to the politicians who are now at the head of affairs—nor without killing the scheme of a new National Bank. The publication of the list might show the stock to be worth nothing, and would put an end to the stock jobbing tricks by which that stock is kept in market, and shoved off upon innocent and ignorant purchasers, and therefore it ought to be published. The publication would show the indebtedness of the Secretaries, Congressmen, Editors, &c., who are now bawling for another bank, having devoured one of thirty five millions; and would consign these gentry and their motives to the contempt which they merit. The publication would also show how the Bank has been managed what use it was to trade, &c., and would explode the argument for a new one.—All this is known to the managers of the Bank. They are Federalists, and know that the publication would ruin Federalism, and therefore, they determine to suppress it.—*Globe.*

The Mormons.—An officer of one of the steamboats that lately arrived at St. Louis from above, informs the editor of the St. Louis Bulliten that the Governor of Illinois has, bona fide, become a Mormon.—*Raleigh Register.*



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, June 22, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS R. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

☞ For the past week, the Editorial department of our paper has necessarily been committed to the hands of a friend, every way qualified for the task, as our readers will readily perceive.

☞ We are requested to announce *Williamson Wallace*, as a Candidate for County Surveyor at our next July Court.

EDITORS.

The last number of the Greensborough Patriot has the following:

"The tribe Editorial are for the most part a lean tribe. There are some fat exceptions, to-be-sure; but their corporeal (we will not say moral) similarity to the renowned Sir John Falstaff, is nothing in their favor during this sultry and truthful season. The cause of this leanness might be rationally accounted for in most cases; but the *wherefore* would contain a severe reflection upon the *patrons* of the press; we therefore desist. Kendall, late of the Extra Globe, now of the Expositor, is said to be meagre as a hyena. Blair was once held up by an honorable Senator under the similitude of a "galvanized corpse," from which we infer that he is not only *lean* but unpardonably and cadaverously *ugly*. Ritchie is represented to be a little, old, dried up scrumption of a business, which satisfactorily accounts for his not drowning, after pledging himself to "sink or swim" with Mr. Van Buren.—Some eminent examples of leanness might be pointed out among *men of letters* nearer home, both whig and tory; but enough has been said to settle the principle."

"The fiend is long, and lean, and lank,
"And moves upon a spindle shank."

This is, forsooth, a most meagre account of our ancient and honorable fraternity. From the examples alluded to, our readers may be led into the idea, that our whole corps editorial are of the *lean and hungry* order. We are not acquainted enough with the outer man of our Brothers of the Patriot, to say whether they are of the John Falstaff order, or whether like Cassius, present "a lean and hungry look;"—but in whatever way this important point may be settled, we earnestly say, that the corps does, and can present some very respectable specimens of good and portly livers. Look at the great exemplar of our profession, our great prototype, Benjamin Franklin, and say as you gaze on his round good-natured face, whether Printers are *ex necessitate* "of a lean tribe?" What if, as the Patriot says, "that Kendal is as meagre as a hyena:" why there is Joe Gales in the same city, and of the same vocation, whose good natured face is as round as a full moon, and whose rubicund hues vie with the sparkling Burgundy in brilliancy and brightness.

What if an honorable member of Congress did, as the Patriot says, in a pet, call Blair "a galvanized corpse,"—yet there is his portly partner Rives, whose frame would do for a model of Hercules, and under whose weighty walk even the "*Globe*" trembles and quakes;—and admit for argument—that the puissant editors of the Patriot are not "giants in their day" yet if they would go to Raleigh, he of the Standard could spare to both of them some of his *aldermanic proportions*, and be none the worse either for the loss, especially as the dog-days are now coming on;—and if they preferred "sticking to the Party," and would not apply to the Standard, the Editor of the Register in his own proper person, presents a fine speciment of our species, and is a living commentary upon good diet and sound digestion, like Shakspeare's Justice,

"In fair round belly with good capon lined."

But we will not multiply instances, which, like honest Dogberry's reasons "are as plenty as blackberries," we merely mean to repel the charge as to the leanness of our tribe, and say with Cæsar—

"Let me have men about me that are fat—
Sleek headed men, and such as sleep of nights.
Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look—
He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous."

PROSCRIPTION.

As the name of this paper would indicate, we have always been an admirer of the principles of Jefferson. He especially repudiated the idea of all interference of office-holders in elections, and when President, issued a circular to that effect, which was attended with the most salutary influences.—The present Administration feeling the moral influence of this illustrious sage, have been endeavoring to follow in their precepts his example—how they follow in practice, let the daily Gullotine of the proscribed Democrats answer.

Gen. Harrison declared at Dayton, we believe, that "before God and his country, he would see his right arm severed from his body before he would proscribe for opinion's sake." These sentiments were repeated in his inaugural, on the 4th of March last.

Mr. Tyler in his address which may be called inaugural says, "I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of active partizanship, or by secret means the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable, has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Hear the testimony of the present Secretary of State, Daniel Webster:

"There is no civilized country on earth in which, on a change of rulers, *there is such an inquisition for spoils* as we have witnessed in this free Republic. Whenever did any English Minister, Whig or Tory, *go down to low water mark* to make an ousting of the tide waters? When did he disturb the post offices, the mail contracts, and any thing else in the remotest degree connected with the Government."

And hear the testimony of Thomas Ewing the present Secretary of the Treasury, when his mind was clear to act upon this important subject—not dazzled by office, or intoxicated by power, in a Resolution offered by him in the U. S. Senate, January 1, 1832:

"*Resolved*, That the practice of removing public officers by the President for any other purpose than that for securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution; was never contemplated by its framers; is an extension of Executive influence, is prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such incumbent shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause."

And also hear what Mr. Clay says:

"Mr. Clay said he hoped the Senator in his eye would come out on this question, and let it be seen if *there was any one on this floor who would rise and assert* that the President had the power, without any ground, even of constitutional implication, to remove from office; that the stream could exist without the spring. If the President had such power, then the *Constitution was not worth a sous.*—The friends of the Administration seemed to be rather shy about the Constitution, except one, who said that he would not touch it. Was it because the subject was above his power? Not so. That gentleman had already given evidence that he possessed the ability. Could he find no constitutional foundation for the erection of this power? *I object, said Mr. C. to give the President a band of one hundred thousand pensioned officers, more efficient as a guard than the Prætorian bands of Rome.* If there be this power of removal expressly given in the Constitution—and I *have sought sedulously to find it*—if it be an inherent power, let the gentleman show us the fact, that it may be opened to the human vision. When the subject shall be resumed on Monday, I shall come here in the hope that some of the leaders of the Administration party will come out with book in hand and show the text for *this tremendous power.* He would for the present content himself with laying the following amendment on the table:

"*Be it further enacted*, That in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate: and when the Senate is not in session, the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension during the first month of the succeeding session; and if the Senate concur with him, the officer shall be removed; but if it do not concur with him, the officer shall be restored to office."—*Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress, vol.* 1.

And what says one of their great leaders in the Senate of the United States, W. C. Preston, of South Carolina:

"The Administration coming into power reject and repudiate the infamous maxim that to the victors belong the spoils. * * * * * *

"*This system of proscription is itself to be proscribed.* I stand on that ground, and so help me God, I will, so far as I am concerned, act upon it. * * * I shall resist and denounce all giving of office as a polical reward, or turning out of office for mere political opinion."—W. C. Preston, *in the Senate of the United States, Feb.* 19. 1841.

And hear yet another in the other branch of Congress, who has been rewarded with the Collector's office at Boston:

"But, upon every change in the head of the Executive Dopartment, to sweep through the land with a besom of removal to make the personal support of the successful candidate a sufficent ground for appointment—and an honest preference for a defeated competitor, a forfeiture of favor, is to corrupt the purity of elections by the bribes of office, and convert a Govergment of constitutions and laws into a tyranny of men."—Levi Lincoln.

These were the honest convictions of reason and justice, faithfully and honestly avowed. It was Mr. Jefferson's course to ask, "was he honest, was he capable, and faithful to the Constitution." If he possessed these requisites and held office, no matter what his political notions were, he was retained.—Intolerance of political opinions is the bane of our Republic. We cannot all think alike. Charles, the Emperor of Germany, tried in vain, to make two watches go together, and abandoned the idle task as impossible. It is by conflict of opinion that truth is elicited. We do not complain when men in office have prostrated themselves as vile panders to party purposes, that they are removed. Those who hold offices are paid to attend to their duty, and their time and effort should be devoted to the faithful and efficient discharge of the same.—By this course they do not surrender their right of opinion or of voting. But they should not spend that time for which the public pays them, in promoting party purposes, and influencing the elections. If this doctrine be true—if this rule will be a good one, it should work both ways. "It is worse than idle," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "to complain of post-masters, collectors, &c. making speeches and electioneering, while every swaggering, drinking, lying, cheating, pipe-laying profligate, who contaminates the ballot-boxes with iniquity and perjury, is a successful aspirant for office—is rewarded with power and place.

"Turn out an honest man and a gentleman for making a stump speech, and put a knave and a blackguard in his place for making a stump speech and a false return, and then talk of reform! Interference in elections is just as bad in aspirants to office, as in holders of office; and we cannot justify wrong as the means of getting an office, any more than as the means of keeping one. Therefore, since the Vice President has wisely resolved to remove all who interfered in elections while holding office, we call upon him to dispense even handed justice, and remove all, and appoint none, who were guilty of such interference while seeking office."

The way to fame is heaven, through much tribulation.—*Steele.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the proceedings of Congress in a condensed, and we trust, satisfactory manner.

We gave in last weeks paper a list of the Committees of the Senate, to-day we give those of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Elections—Messrs. Halsted, Blair, Craven, Borden, Summers, Gamble, Aaron V. Brown, Medill, and James W. Williams.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Fillmore, Gilmer, Botts, Samson Mason, Thomas F. Marshall, Rencher, Pickens, John W. Jones, and Atherton.

Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Sprigg, Linn, Warren, Arnold, Cowen, Banks, Burke, and Robert McClellan.

Commerce.—Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, Rayner, Benjamin Randall, Ed. D. White, Holmes, Brewster, and Charles Brown.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Wm. Cost Johnson, Morrow, Lewis Williams, Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Chapman, and Cave Johnson.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Briggs, Joseph L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Morgan, Owsley, Andrew Kennedy, Hopkins, and Reding.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Underwood, King, Powell, Harris, Alex. Randall, and Richard W. Thomson, Keim, John Campbell, and John T. Mason.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, Maxwell, Thos. F. Foster, Milton Brown, Pearce, Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hall, Patrick G. Goode, Thomas J. Campbell, Mathiot, Washington, James, Parmenter, Wm. O. Goode, and Van Buren.

Public-Expenditures.—Messrs. Graham, Childs, Hudson, Alford, Clinton, Jeremiah Brown, Watterson, Greed, and Littefield.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Moore, R. D. Davis, Birdseye, Gamble, Stuart, Cross, J. B. Dawson, Turney, and Gordon.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Randolph, Greig, Henry, Slade, Tillinghast, Nisbet, A. Marshall, and Eastman.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Ridgway, Simonton, Doig, A. McClellan, Arrington, Mattocks, Shaw, and John Hastings.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs Adams, Cooper, Barton, W. B. Campbell, Meriwether, Chittenden, Shepperd, William Butler, and Bidlack.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wm. C. Dawson, Wallace, Caruthers, Pendleton, Goggin, Van Rensselaer, William O. Butler, Sumter, and Miller.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Triplett, Coles, Stokeley, Ward, Weller, Sweney, Lowell, and S. H. Butler.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Wise, Stanly, G. Davis, T. W. Williams, King, Burnell, Fessenden, Mallory, and Clifford.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Cushing, Everett, Hunt, John C. Clark, Allen, Proffit, Rhett, Hunter, and Ferris.

Territories.—Messrs. Pope, C. H. Williams, Sollers, Maynard, Hays, Gates, Green W. Caldwell, Daniel, and Dean.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Lane, L. W. Andrews, Mathews, S. N. Clarke, Babcock, C. A. Floyd, and Fornance.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Ayerigg, J. Edwards, Gerry, Gordon, Hubard, Doan, Stratton, and Gustine.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Lawrence, Joseph L. White, Boardman, Sherlock J. Andrews, John B. Thompson, John Young, Steenrod, William W. Irwin, and Beeson.

Patents.—Messrs Osborne, Cranston, Plumer, Ramsay, and Sanford.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs, Boardman, Augustus Young, Cranston, Bowne, and Wood.

Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. James, Stratton, Dimock, Jack, and C. A. Floyd.

Accounts.—Messrs. Baker, L. W. Andrews, Marchand, J. G. Floyd, and Yorke.

Mileage.—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Patrick C. Caldwell, John C. Edwards, Westbrook, and Egbert.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Van Buren, Hudson, Oliver, Brockway, and Wm. S. Hastings.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. McKeon, Samson Mason, Partridge, Isaac D. Jones, and James Irvin.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. McKay, Tomlinson, Newhard, Alford, and Brokway.

Expenditures in the Naval Department.—Messrs. Yorke, Simonton, Borden, Stuart, and Green.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd, and Lane.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokely, and Houck.

The Speaker also announced the names of the following members as constitutig the select committee ordered yesterday to be appointed "on the subject of the currency, and the establishment of a suitable fiscal agency capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and rendering their custody more secure."

Committee.—Messrs. Sergeant, Adams, Pope, Wm. Cost Johnson, Wm. C. Dawson, Botts, McKay, McKeon, and Rhett.

The Committees from which the business of the Congress at first proceeds, are in every case decidedly composed of a large majority of Whigs, and if they do not carry every thing their own way, it will not be the fault of the Committees.

The Sub-Treasury was repealed so far as the Senate could do so, on the 9th instant by the following vote:

Yeas---Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Hutington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge,—29.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodberry, Wright, Young,—18.

For repeal 29, against it 18. Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, did not vote on the first question, but on the day before, he stated—

"That he should vote for this repeal solely in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He expressed a strong and decided opinion in favor of the Independent Treasury, and against a national bank, and said that he would most cheerfully, not only resign his seat in the Senate, but abandon public life forever, if this humble sacrifice would preserve the one and prevent the establishment of the other.—But he must, according to his often avowed principles, either obey or resign; and as the Independent Treasury would be repealed by a large majority, with or without his vote, he had determined to obey, as he had done once before on a similar occasion, and reserve himself for the question of a national bank, against which he should use every honorable effort within his power. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had not ventured to instruct him on this puestion, If they had, they knew very well that he never would have obeyed such an instruction."

In the House, our Member, the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, has been appointed as will be seen, on Committee of Territories, where the Speaker supposed he might best serve his constituents. We

believe that wherever he is, he will be felt, and his worth appreciated.

The first question in order before the House was that in relation to the rules of order. So the House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Wise, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to revise, amend, and report rules for the government of this House; and that, until such committee make report, and the same be finally acted upon, the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives shall be considered as the rules and orders of this House."

Which motion Mr. Adams had heretofore moved to amend as follows:

"After the words 'House of Representative' insert the words 'excepting the 21st rule, which is hereby rescinded.'" [This rule excludes the reception of abolition petitions.]

Which amendment Mr. Slade had heretofore moved to amend as follows:

"Strike out therefrom the words '*which is hereby rescinded.*'"

(The amendment of Mr. Slade was subsequently accepted by Mr. Adams.)

After much debate, in which Mr. Wise, Mr. W. Cost Johnson, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Adams largely participated,—Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question; and the question being taken on Mr. Adams's amendment, as modefied, it was *adopted*, Yeas 112, Nays 104. The Yeas and Nays were as follows;

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, S. J. Andrews, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Beeson, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Bowne, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Charles Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Stuley N. Clark, Clinton, Cowan, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, R. D. Davis, Dimock, Doig, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, A. L. Foster, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Gordon, Greig, Gustine, Hall, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, James Irvin, Wm. W. Irwin, James, Andrew Kenedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Littlefield, Lowell, Robert McClellan, McKeon, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Patridge, Pendleton, Plumer, Ramsey, B. Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Roosevelt, Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Stokeley, Stratton, Stewart, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, John Young, —112.

Nays—Messrs. Alford, L. W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, Wm. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Daniel, G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Thomas A. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Graham, Green, Habersham, Harris, Houck, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jack, W. C. Johnson, Jno. W. Jones, Keim, J. P. Kenedy, King, A. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, T. F. Marshall, Samson Mason, J. T. Mason, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Owsley, Pearce, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rodney, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Sollers, Stanley, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Ward, Warren, Washington, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, Wood.—194.

The followin officer were elected:

For Chaplain, Mr. FRENCH, an Episcopalian,
Door-keeper, Mr. FOLLANSBEE,
Assistant Door-keeper, Mr. HUNTER,
Sergeant at Arms, Mr. TOWNSEND.

Mr. GRAHAM of this State recommended for the latter office, *James H. Blake*, Esq., formerly of this place, who received 19 votes.

Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, from a committee, reported a bill to pay to Mrs Harrison, widow of William Henry Harrison, late President, the sum of —— Our readers have seen already our views on this subject.

A test question, and some argument as regards a Bank arose on Monday the 7th. On motion of Mr. SERGEANT to amend a motion of Mr. BRIGGS and refer the subject to a Select Committee, it was referred by a vote of 125 to 90. The Committee consists of Messrs. *Sergeant, Adams, Pope, Wm. Cost Johnson, Wm. C. Dawson, Botts, McCay, McKeown*, and *Rhett;* a large majority of whom are in favor of a National Bank, and we believe will report a Bill for one. It's character and fate we will see in future.

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The report of our Congressional Proceedings presents the "plan of the Fiscal Bank of the United States," by the present Secretary of the Treasury, to which we invite the attention of our readers.—The Globe thus designates this plan:

"But the monster which Mr. *Clay* has called forth from the Treasury, shows how utterly hypocritical have been all the Federal pretences against concentrating power, in its fiscal agent. That now produced by Mr. *Ewing*, covertly consolidates all the power of every fatal measure, which it has been predicted by the Democracy would make a part of the Federal policy to enslave the country. On the very face of the scheme every body must see that the bribery and corruption of the States makes the most striking feature in the project. The United States are to make a national debt, to give nine millions of deposites to the States as a part of their capital in the bank. The public domain is to be distributed to form another fund for the States in the capital of the bank; this is to take in such States as would stand out on their principles. This bank capital for the States is to be a provision for paying interest on State debts to effect an assumption of these debts, and bribe them and all the holders of State stocks to make common cause in subverting the constitution of the country. But we give the measure proposed, having only time to listen to it, not to read. Our impression is that it will be found the most gigantic scheme of consolidation and corruption ever suggested in this country. The report, we take it, is Mr. *Clay's*, called out by him, through the Secretary, to connect it in some sort with the Administration."

PLAN OF A FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIR then submitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Tresaury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore ereated by Congress, and as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty million dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23d, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the forth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefore stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the rembursement of the principal of their debts, or issued for the purpose aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desireable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millins of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A President to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they be deemd and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposites be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform their duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of Banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure bill holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon to be afterwards made good—and when a surplus accumulates, exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposites. That the debts at any time due to the Bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six percent upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than 100,000 dollars, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officers, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be ciscounted. The directors of the branches not to be condidered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; to a committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue note or bills adapted to, and intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bauk shall not suspend specie-payment—that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years—but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place officers of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbuesement or the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING.
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the extract below it will be seen that, during the temporary absence of the Editor to the South-West, this paper will not be issued as usual; we shall thus lose a faithful and intelligent co-adjutor in a great and good cause. We wish him a quick trip and safe return, to again take charge of his editorial labors:

"Before this paper is issued, we shall be some distance on our way to the remote South West, on business requiring our immediate personal attention there.

"We have made very considerable exertion to engage a competent editor for the paper during our necessary absence, and until recently relied with confidence on success, but at the last hour, our arrangment has failed, and the time left is much too short to make a new one. We, therefore, think it better to suspend the publication during our absence, rather than continue it without an interested and responsible conductor. It has, no doubt, come within the observation of the most of our readers that newspapers, when thrown into precarious hands, on the charities of friends, as it were, to be managed, are invariable almost, badly conducted; not only in the business department, but too frequently with serious injury to the cause, and the press in other respects. Oftentime new doctrines, and strange heresies have found their way into the columns of such papers. For these considerations, under the circumstances, we have decided on suspension as the most judicous plan, and must throw ourselves on the generous indulgence of our subscribers for a brief season.

"The Western Carolinian is one of the oldest papers in North Carolina, and ever since its first establishment, has been as well sustained as any other in the State so far as regards its subscription list. We believe it has now as many subscribers as any paper in the State, excepting perhaps, those published at the seat of Government:—*but*, while we state this fact with some degree of satisfaction, we regret to add that some of our subscribers have contracted a very bad habit—a habit not creditable to themselves, and exceedingly unjust and inconvenient to us, we mean that one of neglecting to 'pay the printer.' *Neglecting* we say, for we are unwilling to believe that any man of them all, would wilfully withhold from us the small amount due from each. Some of our 'patrons' have not paid us the first 'red cent' since we took possession of this paper three years ago, and a still larger number are indebted for two years. For the last year the majority owe us. If we had the whole or even a reasonable portion of these arrearages in hand, we should not only be perfectly easy in our 'financial' concerns, but might enjoy the singular, and in these latter days, unfashionable felicty, of snapping our fingers at those very respectable gentlemen y'cleped Sheriffs, constables, aud duns. We could walk forth with '*vultus erectus ad sidera*,' fearless of '*ca sa's*,' and all such like little annoyances, very common things, bye the bye, in these prosperous times of 'whig reform.' Yes we could do even more than all this, for *if we chose*, we might *shave notes*, on a small scale, at least.

"In justice to another class of our subscribers, we must not stop here. Some have paid up like men, while others have observed the better rule of always paying in advance. These are the 'real Democracy' of the land, and with a few thousands of such 'patrons, we could do——wonders, but as it is, we must do——the best we can, trusting to the honor of delinquents to render us speedy justice now, in return for our forbearance, and patient suffering towards them in the past.

"As soon as we return home, the Western Carolinian shall be resumed, with consideable improvments. But though the dress and materials may be *new*, the *principles* shall be the same *old* ones."

CONTENTS OF THE FARMER'S REGISTER FOR JUNE.

Answers to the general queries on the effects of marl in regard to some farms in James City and Surry counties; I. Of H. B. M. Richardson, of James City county, Va; II. Of Bolling Jones, of Surry county; III. Of Peter T. Spratley, of Surry county; IV. Of W. C. Jones, of Surry county; capacity of the clays and rock-marl of Virginia to form hydraulic cement, and the applicability of rock-marl to burning lime; a legacy for young farmers; desultory observations on the banking system of this country, and the effects of its different modes of operation—continued; great defects of the agriculture of lower South Carolina; on the proper nomenclature of grasses; crushed corn meal—feeding horses—preserving bacon; Rohan potatoes admissions in favor of the new four-field system; temporary winter farm-pens; rye a substitute for clover in Ohio; proposal to try Hussey's reaping machine; caution to silk culturists; general results of diary of the weather kept at Fortress Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) Va; silk-worm rearing in Arkansas; importance of calcareous soil to grape vines; range of the thermometer, and state of the weather at Washington, Ark., through 1840; rotation of oats and tobacco, both profitable and meliorating; sweet-scented vernal grass on poor land; protection of buzzards; erratum; Egyptian cotton cultivated in Mississippi; monthly commercial report; the season and crops; summary of news; prize essay on the cultivation of tobacco; best time for cutting timber; different effects of nitrate of soda; nitrate of soda; mode of rendering wood imperishable and incombustible; the honest and beneficial credit system contrasted with that which cheats and robs the country; the American cotton trade; quality of milk; anti-friction; disease of cattle and horses; horse distemper; on salt as a prevention of disease in horses cattle and sheep; cotton culture in India; weeds of agriculture; on burning cotton stalks to destroy insects; Florida; wire-grass destroyed by hogs; an act to promote agriculture in New York; "the barren sands of Jersey;" reeling silk in Tennessee; hessian fly and other insects; the use of an owl in killing crows; on gathering asparagus; transformation of oats into rye; the milk sickness; the climate of America; fermented manure; cost and receipts of all the public works of Pennsylvania; new African fruit; culture of tea in Europe; how to eradicate the bramble.

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR JUNE.

National Ag. Society, State Aid. to Agriculture, Law to promote Agriculture, N. Y. S. ag. society's fair, Cuyahoga ag. society, sales of Berkshire; peach worm, the curculio, chimneys, the apple tree borer, green fly or aphis, Hint to agents, silk culture, corn suckers, disease of cattle, cedar hedge-making, mush by steam, rotation of crops; inquiries, broom corn seed, curl in potatoes, disease of lambs, hoof ail, worm in the head of sheep, the wool market, poudrette, hart's plow, yearling bull, culture of millet; constant supply of eggs, security against lightning, weeding wheat, Ag. College, Kentucky corn crops, fattening pigs, profitable cow; proceedings of N. Y. S. ag. society, and their cattle show and fair, list of premiums, county ag. societies, Ontario, tompkins, Oneida and Saratoga, American butter abroad; work for the month, ag. Statistcis, disease of silk worms, the season; subsoil plow in Massachusetts, preparation of timber, the peach worm, theory of manures, things not to be done; letters from the west, No. 6, by A. B. A. the hessian fly, by J. MINES, draining and Irrigation, by E. C. FROST; wintering sheep on oat straw and oats, by C. M. farm gates, by S. HENKELL, to western emigrants, No. 5, by S. ROBINSON, management of manures, &c., by S. WOOD, use of calcined Gypsum, by L. B. management of bees No. 2, by J. M. Weeks; Durham stock as milkers, by L. F. ALLEN; hawthorn hedges of England, letters from West Tennessee No. 1, by E. W. H. ag. geology, by J. HOLBROOK culture of tobacco in Connecticut, by J. P. freezing of potatoes and apples, C. Stables with and without floors by L. DURAND, a Journey contemplated, by S. ROBINSON; improved rake, by G. W. T. gapes in chickens, by G. BERGEN; water fountains, by S. CLYDENBURG, Ayrshire bull, notice of, by S. W. JEWETT, asparagus knife, by C. G. PAGE, feeding silk worms, &c., by S. H. NICHOLS, to destroy lice on cattle, by Richmond, to destroy Canada thistles, by C. M. the turnip fly, by B. A. BIDLACK, scalding peas for seed, by R. JENKINS; theory of vegetable nutrition No. 2, by W. A SEELY; castration of lambs, destruction of ticks, &c., by L. A. MORRELL, the Rohan potato, by J. C. MATHER, building mill dams, by F. TUCKER. A. R. S. and C; Specimens of Indian corn, by J. C. ROBERTSON and S. W. JEWETT, Farmer's gardens, by senex, raise more ruta bagas, by WILLETT KEESE, the white daisy, by C. BUTLER, Sun dials, by S. MOORE, Notices to Correspondents, &c.,

This number of the Cultivator contains the following well executed engravings.

Plans of Drains, &c., Plan of Farm Gate; Improved Hand Rake; Portrait of Ayrshire Bull; Lunar Pointed Asparagus Knife.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been examined by the Supreme Court, and admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz: J. W. Scott, of Concord, Cabarrus County; Jeremiah Clark, of this City; Frederick H. McDowell, of Mecklenburg County; Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke County; John L. London, of Wilmington, New Hanover County; M. Loudon, do. do; Albert G. Hubbard, of Newbern, Craven County; George S. Holley, of Windsor, Bertie County; Gaston H. Wilder, of this City; Thomas Houston, of Statesville, Iredell County; and John W. Cameron, of Carthage, Moore County.

And the following to County Court Practice, viz:—Duncan H. McRae, of Fayetteville, Cumberland County; E. Nelms, of Anson County; William Johnston, of Lincoln County; Angus R. Kelly of Carthage, Moore County; Robert R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe County; Alphonso Wilson Long, of Orange County; John M. Long, of Cabarrus Conuty; Alpheus Jones, of Wake County; and D. W. Spivey, of Franklin County.

Raleigh Register.

TRIUMPH OF ABOLITIONISM.

It seems that the abolitionists have gained a triumph in the organization of the House of Representatives, the new federal whig speaker having placed one of their number at the head of most of the important committees of that body. Fillmore, a decided abolitionist, elected from one of the strongest, abolition districts in New York, is made chairman of the committee of ways and means—Giddings of Ohio, a conspicious and avowed abolitionist is placed at the head of the committee on claims. Hiland Hall, another abolitionist is at the head of the committee on Revolutionary claims. Calvary Morris, of Ohio, another well known abolitionist is at the head of the committee on pensions. Osborne of Connecticut, said to be an abolitionist, is at the head of the committee on patents—Well may the fanatics boast of the triumph of the federal whig party as a great abolition victory!—*Lynchburg Repub.*

More Robbery—An advertisement appears in the Baltimore *American* of Tuesday offering on the part of Frederick County Bank at Frederick Md., a reward of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension of certain thieves who some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning entered the banking house by means of false keys and carried off specie, notes and other valuables to the amount of *one hundred and eighty five thousand dollars*.—The Maryland Banks however, know how to manage these things. The specie ($10,000) could not be of much use to a suspended Bank. Its own notes ($125,000) are no loss as the Bank does not intend to redeem them—besides, these will be put in circulation and "releve the people." Malicious persons, in days of bank defalcation may be inclined to doubt whether this advertisement of robbery may not be a new way found out of balancing inconvenient items in the ledger—if so, we recommend it to the United States Bank. Let them advertise for the man who *very lately* robbed the Bank of *that missing* $400,000 spent in buying up the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1836.—*Charleston Mercury.*

SUIT AGAINST NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

The Philadelphia Ledger of late date says: "The President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are Willaim Rawle, Thomas J. Wharton and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that John Cadwallader, the regular Soliciter of the Bank declined participating in the action."—*Rateigh Register.*

MOST VILLAINOUS.

We learn from the Boston Atlas, that a man named West was, on the 19th ult. foully kidnapped at Alburgh Vt. by a party of Canadians, carried into the Province, and sent to jail on a charge of having been concerned in some of the burnings two years since in that quarter. Some other paper modifies this statement by saying that he was decoyed over the line by a man indebted to him, by a promise of payment, and then seized by a company of Royal Volunteers.—*Raleigh Register.*

EPIGRAM.—IMPROMPTU.

Of modern books, the best I know;
The author all the world is thinking;
One written more for use than show,
Is quaintly titled, "*Gouge* on Banking."

But still improvements might be made,
Whilst books on books the world is scrouging,
Let *Biddle* try to help the trade,
And write one titled, "Banks on *Gouging*."

The negroes condemned in Virginia for crimes, to be transported beyond the limits of the United States, have been heretofore regularly bought from the government, under those stipulations, and bonds given for compliance, and then the negroes sold in Louisiana. We rejoice that one of these systematic violators of obligation has at last been caught in the act, and punished in part, in New Orleans, and we trust that the penalty of his bonds will be fully exacted by the governor of Virginia. Wm. H. Williams had bought, as above, 24 slave convicts, which he carried and sold in Louisiana. He has lost there the value of the slaves, and a fine of $500 for each, and his bonds forfeited to this State will amount to $24,000 more—a justly deserved lesson, which we hope will stop these offences hereafter. *Farmers Register.*

Who wrote the following? We cannot call it to mind among the mass of things we have read; but we have stumbled upon it in one of our late exchange papers, (uncredited,) and we would print it in letters of *gold* if the article was not so particularly scarce with us just now.

Busy Bodies.—Every man hath in his life sins enough; in his own mind trouble enough; ni his own fortunes evils enough; and in performance of his offices failings more than enough—to satisty his own inquiry; so that curosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and an evil mind.—What is it to me if my neighbor's grandfather were a Syrian, or grandmother illegitimate? or that another is indebted five thousand pounds—or whether his wife be expensive? But, commonly, curious persons are not solicitous or inquisitive into the beauty and order of a well-governed family, or after the virtues of an excellent person; but if there be any thing for which men keep locks, and bars, and porters—things that blush to see the light, are either shameful in manners or private in nature.—these thing are their care and their business.

Obituary.

DEPARTED this life, at Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, (the residence of her father, Jacob Stirewalt) on the 15th inst.; SARAH FRANCES HAMPTON, consort of *Joseph W. Hampton*, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 16 days. She was called off at an early period of life by consumption, which was very rapid in its progress.—She has left a bereaved husband and two little daughters, to mourn the loss of a pious and Christian mother. But her affectionate friends whom she has left behind, have no reason to mourn as those who have no hope, for she gave them full assurance that she was prepared, by the Grace of God, to meet her latter end in peace; having the rod and staff of God to support her in her passage through the dark valley and shadow of death. She was favored with the exercise of reason and the use of speech until near the close of life, and expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ. She had united with the Presbyterian Church at an early period of life, and her whole conduct testified that she was sincere in her Christian profession. Her latter end was peace.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, sayeth the spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." J. R.

IMPORTANT SALE.

IN obedience to a Decree issuing from the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg County, we shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, 12th day of July next, the following property, viz:

BETWEEN 50 & 60

Valuable Negroes,

among which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot & Improvements,

and several improved and unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte. One tract of Land in the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemon's Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek, together with Horses, Wagons, Stock of various kinds, and other property, deemed unnecessary to mention in detail. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Ex'r. of W. Morrison, dec'd.
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
JAS. W. OSBORNE,
} Trustees.

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16--TS

MARTIN RODDY,

Corner of Queen and State Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

FLOUR

FROM STIREWALT'S MILLS,

FOR SALE BY

HENRY C. OWENS.

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16—2w

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

An esteemed and venerable Democrat, has handed to us to-day, the paper read in the Cabinet of General Jackson, on the subject of a removal of the Government money from the Bank of the United States.

The predictions of that paper were looked upon at the time as rash, but have been more than fully verified. The iniquities of the United States Bank, are matters of history. That General Jackson had the firmness to withstand and expose that Institution, is also history. His sagacity discovered its unholy tendency, his patriotism did not hesitate to throw himself in the trench, and save the country.

Extract from General Jackson's Cabinet paper, read September 18, 1833:

"Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that 'not less than seven directors shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business, even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the Board.

"To cut off all means of communication with the Government in relation to its most important acts, the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the Committee of Exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

"When Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

"It has long been known that the president of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names, and apparently under their authority. The facts has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now vested in the president of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles, and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that on the 30th November, 1830, the president submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the president be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank.'

"By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the president had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the reports of General Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted. viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the president it hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people infomation in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank.'

"The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of these expenditures, vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports, and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of the veto message, and reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion, no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the president of the bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

"On ascertaing these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board calling for a specific account of these expenditures, showing the objects to which they had been applied, and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

"They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolution of November, 1830, and March, 1834. This also was rejected.

"Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects cotemplated by these resolutions as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred, and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following, in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"'*Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President; and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th Novemder, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object.'

"Taken in connection with the natue of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate, but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the president for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine, with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extend its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

"Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered, show the constrction which has been given to the resolutions, and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, report of committees, or articles written for the purposse of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the government; and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the president of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under this most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States? Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means, when they are necessary to accomplish its purpose? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

"With these facts before him, in an offical report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed, or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honesly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power, likely to be efficent in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposites, and leaving the Bank to its own sources for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly imporper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions, more? And can we justify onrselves to the people by longer leading to it the money and power of the Goverument, to be employed for such purposes?

* * * * * * *

"In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to onother. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailling it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the Constition and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoabted righ to express to those whom the laws and hisown choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to except or require that and member of the Cabinet should, at his request, or order, or dictation, do any which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow-citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves, and their conscience sanctions.

"In the remarks he has made on this all-important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration, and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the Administration.

"The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibilily has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expend by our forefarthers in the establishment of our happy system of Government, will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE SUPPRESSED LIST.

The supression of the politicians and insolvents who are indebted to the Bank of the United States—that is to say, who have got money of the stockholders in the Bank, is an act which calls for the loudest condemnation. Tylers committtee in 1834 refused to publish the list, but made a tabular statement to involve the innocent as well as the guilty. The present managers of the Bank utterly refused to publish it. The reason of this refusal is clear. The list cannot be published they say, without destruction to the stock of the Bank—without ruin to the politicians who are now at the head of affairs—nor without killing the scheme of a new National Bank. The publication of the list might show the stock to be worth nothing, and would put an end to the stock jobbing tricks by which that stock is kept in market, and shoved off upon innocent and ignorant purchasers, and therefore it ought to be published. The publication would show the indebtedness of the Secretaries, Congressmen, Editors, &c., who are now bawling for another bank, having devoured one of thirty five millions; and would consign these gentry and their motives to the contempt which they merit. The publication would also show how the Bank has been managed what use it was to trade, &c., and would explode the argument for a new one.—All this is known to the managers of the Bank. They are Federalists, and know that the publication would ruin Federalism, and therefore, they determine to suppress it.—*Globe.*

The Mormons.—An officer of one of the steamboats that lately arrived at St. Louis from above, informs the editor of the St. Louis Bulliten that the Governor of Illinois has, bona fide, become a Mormon.—*Raleigh Register.*

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, June 22, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS R. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

☞ For the past week, the Editorial department of our paper has necessarily been committed to the hands of a friend, every way qualified for the task, as our readers will readily perceive.

☞ We are requested to announce *Williamson Wallace*, as a Candidate for County Surveyor at our next July Court.

EDITORS.

The last number of the Greensborough Patriot has the following:

"The tribe Editorial are for the most part a lean tribe. There are some fat exceptions, to-be-sure; but their corporeal (we will not say moral) similarity to the renowned Sir John Falstaff, is nothing in their favor during this sultry and truthful season. The cause of this leanness might be rationally accounted for in most cases; but the *wherefore* would contain a severe reflection upon the *patrons* of the press; we therefore desist. Kendall, late of the Extra Globe, now of the Expositor, is said to be meagre as a hyena. Blair was once held up by an honorable Senator under the similitude of a "galvanized corpse," from which we infer that he is not only *lean* but unpardonably and cadaverously *ugly*. Ritchie is represented to be a little, old, dried up scrumption of a business, which satisfactorily accounts for his not drowning, after pledging himself to "sink or swim" with Mr. Van Buren.—Some eminent examples of leanness might be pointed out among *men of letters* nearer home, both whig and tory; but enough has been said to settle the principle."

"The fiend is long, and lean, and lank,
"And moves upon a spindle shank."

This is, forsooth, a most meagre account of our ancient and honorable fraternity. From the examples alluded to, our readers may be led into the idea, that our whole corps editorial are of the *lean and hungry* order. We are not acquainted enough with the outer man of our Brothers of the Patriot, to say whether they are of the John Falstaff order, or whether like Cassius, present "a lean and hungry look;"—but in whatever way this important point may be settled, we earnestly say, that the corps does, and can present some very respectable specimens of good and portly livers. Look at the great exemplar of our profession, our great prototype, Benjamin Franklin, and say as you gaze on his round good-natured face, whether Printers are *ex necessitate* "of a lean tribe?" What if, as the Patriot says, „that Kendal is as meagre as a hyena:" why there is Joe Gales in the same city, and of the same vocation, whose good natured face is as round as a full moon, and whose rubicund hues vie with the sparkling Burgundy in brilliancy and brightness.

What if an honorable member of Congress did, as the Patriot says, in a pet, call Blair "a galvanized corpse,"—yet there is his portly partner Rives, whose frame would do for a model of Hercules, and under whose weighty walk even the "*Globe*" trembles and quakes;—and admit for argument—that the puissant editors of the Patriot are not "giants in their day" yet if they would go to Raleigh, he of the Standard could spare to both of them some of his *aldermanic proportions*, and be none the worse either for the loss, especially as the dog-days are now coming on;—and if they preferred "sticking to the Party," and would not apply to the Standard, the Editor of the Register in his own proper person, presents a fine speciment of our species, and is a living commentary upon good diet and sound digestion, like Shakspeare's Justice,

"In fair round belly with good capon lined."

But we will not multiply instances, which, like honest Dogberry's reasons "are as plenty as blackberries," we merely mean to repel the charge as to the leanness of our tribe, and say with Cæsar—

"Let me have men about me that are fat—
Sleek headed men, and such as sleep of nights.
Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look—
He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous."

PROSCRIPTION.

As the name of this paper would indicate, we have always been an admirer of the principles of Jefferson. He especially repudiated the idea of all interference of office-holders in elections, and when President, issued a circular to that effect, which was attended with the most salutary influences.—The present Administration feeling the moral influence of this illustrious sage, have been endeavoring to follow in their precepts his example—how they follow in practice, let the daily Gullotine of the proscribed Democrats answer.

Gen. Harrison declared at Dayton, we believe, that "before God and his country, he would see his right arm severed from his body before he would proscribe for opinion's sake." These sentiments were repeated in his inaugural, on the 4th of March last.

Mr. Tyler in his address which may be called inaugural says, "I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of active partizanship, or by secret means the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable, has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Hear the testimony of the present Secretary of State, Daniel Webster:

"There is no civilized country on earth in which, on a change of rulers, *there is such an inquisition for spoils* as we have witnessed in this free Republic. Whenever did any English Minister, Whig or Tory, *go down to low water mark* to make an ousting of the tide waters? When did he disturb the post offices, the mail contracts, and any thing else in the remotest degree connected with the Government."

And hear the testimony of Thomas Ewing the present Secretary of the Treasury, when his mind was clear to act upon this important subject—not dazzled by office, or intoxicated by power, in a Resolution offered by him in the U. S. Senate, January 1, 1832:

"*Resolved*, That the practice of removing public officers by the President for any other purpose than that for securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution; was never contemplated by its framers; is an extension of Executive influence, is prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such incumbent shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause."

And also hear what Mr. Clay says:

"Mr. Clay said he hoped the Senator in his eye would come out on this question, and let it be seen if *there was any one on this floor who would rise and assert* that the President had the power, without any ground, even of constitutional implication, to remove from office; that the stream could exist without the spring. If the President had such power, then the *Constitution was not worth a sous.*—The friends of the Administration seemed to be rather shy about the Constitution, except one, who said that he would not touch it. Was it because the subject was above his power? Not so. That gentleman had already given evidence that he possessed the ability. Could he find no constitutional foundation for the erection of this power? *I object, said Mr. C. to give the President a band of one hundred thousand pensioned officers, more efficient as a guard than the Prætorian bands of Rome.* If there be this power of removal expressly given in the Constitution—and I *have sought sedulously to find it*—if it be an inherent power, let the gentleman show us the fact, that it may be opened to the human vision. When the subject shall be resumed on Monday, I shall come here in the hope that some of the leaders of the Administration party will come out with book in hand and show the text for *this tremendous power.* He would for the present content himself with laying the following amendment on the table:

"*Be it further enacted*, That in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate: and when the Senate is not in session, the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for the suspension during the first month of the succeeding session; and if the Senate concur with him, the officer shall be removed; but if it do not concur with him, the officer shall be restored to office."—*Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress, vol.* 1.

And what says one of their great leaders in the Senate of the United States, W. C. Preston, of South Carolina:

"The Administration coming into power reject and repudiate the infamous maxim that to the victors belong the spoils. * * * * * *

"*This system of proscription is itself to be proscribed.* I stand on that ground, and so help me God, I will, so far as I am concerned, act upon it. * * * I shall resist and denounce all giving of office as a polical reward, or turning out of office for mere political opinion."—W. C. Preston, *in the Senate of the United States, Feb.* 19. 1841.

And hear yet another in the other branch of Congress, who has been rewarded with the Collector's office at Boston:

"But, upon every change in the head of the Executive Department, to sweep through the land with a besom of removal to make the personal support of the successful candidate a sufficent ground for appointment—and an honest preference for a defeated competitor, a forfeiture of favor, is to corrupt the purity of elections by the bribes of office, and convert a Govergment of constitutions and laws into a tyranny of men."—Levi Lincoln.

These were the honest convictions of reason and justice, faithfully and honestly avowed. It was Mr. Jefferson's course to ask, "was he honest, was he capable, and faithful to the Constitution." If he possessed these requisites and held office, no matter what his political notions were, he was retained.—Intolerance of political opinions is the bane of our Republic. We cannot all think alike. Charles, the Emperor of Germany, tried in vain, to make two watches go together, and abandoned the idle task as impossible. It is by conflict of opinion that truth is elicited. We do not complain when men in office have prostrated themselves as vile panders to party purposes, that they are removed. Those who hold offices are paid to attend to their duty, and their time and effort should be devoted to the faithful and efficient discharge of the same.—By this course they do not surrender their right of opinion or of voting. But they should not spend that time for which the public pays them, in promoting party purposes, and influencing the elections. If this doctrine be true—if this rule will be a good one, it should work both ways. "It is worse than idle," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "to complain of post-masters, collectors, &c. making speeches and electioneering, while every swaggering, drinking, lying, cheating, pipe-laying profligate, who contaminates the ballot-boxes with iniquity and perjury, is a successful aspirant for office—is rewarded with power and place.

"Turn out an honest man and a gentleman for making a stump speech, and put a knave and a blackguard in his place for making a stump speech and a false return, and then talk of reform! Interference in elections is just as bad in aspirants to office, as in holders of office; and we cannot justify wrong as the means of getting an office, any more than as the means of keeping one. Therefore, since the Vice President has wisely resolved to remove all who interfered in elections while holding office, we call upon him to dispense even handed justice, and remove all, and appoint none, who were guilty of such interference while seeking office."

The way to fame is heaven, through much tribulation.—*Steele.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the proceedings of Congress in a condensed, and we trust, satisfactory manner.

We gave in last weeks paper a list of the Committees of the Senate, to-day we give those of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Elections—Messrs. Halsted, Blair, Craven, Borden, Summers, Gamble, Aaron V. Brown, Medill, and James W. Williams.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Fillmore, Gilmer, Botts, Samson Mason, Thomas F. Marshall, Rencher, Piekens, John W. Jones, and Atherton.

Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Sprigg, Linn, Warren, Arnold, Cowen, Banks, Burke, and Robert McClellan.

Commerce.—Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, Rayner, Benjamin Randall, Ed. D. White, Holmes, Brewster, and Charles Brown.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Wm. Cost Johnson, Morrow, Lewis Williams, Smith, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Chapman, and Cave Johnson.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Briggs, Joseph L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Morgan, Owsley, Andrew Kennedy, Hopkins, and Reding.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Underwood, King, Powell, Harris, Alex. Randall, and Richard W. Thomson, Keim, John Campbell, and John T. Mason.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, Maxwell, Thos. F. Foster, Milton Brown, Pearce, Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hall, Patrick G. Goode, Thomas J. Campbell, Mathiot, Washington, James, Parmenter, Wm. O. Goode, and Van Buren.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Graham, Childs, Hudson, Alford, Clinton, Jeremiah Brown, Watterson, Greed, and Littefield.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Moore, R. D. Davis, Birdseye, Gamble, Stuart, Cross, J. B. Dawson, Turney, and Gordon.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Randolph, Greig, Henry, Slade, Tillinghast, Nisbet, A. Marshall, and Eastman.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Ridgway, Simonton, Doig, A. McClellan, Arrington, Mattocks, Shaw, and John Hastings.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs Adams, Cooper, Barton, W. B. Campbell, Meriwether, Chittenden, Shepperd, William Butler, and Bidlack.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wm. C. Dawson, Wallace, Caruthers, Pendleton, Goggin, Van Rensselaer, William O. Butler, Sumter, and Miller.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Triplett, Coles, Stokeley, Ward, Weller, Sweney, Lowell, and S. H. Butler.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Wise, Stanly, G. Davis, T. W. Williams, King, Burnell, Fessenden, Mallory, and Clifford.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Cushing, Everett, Hunt, John C. Clark, Allen, Proffit, Rhett, Hunter, and Ferris.

Territories.—Messrs. Pope, C. H. Williams, Sollers, Maynard, Hays, Gates, Green W. Caldwell, Daniel, and Dean.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Lane, L. W. Andrews, Mathews, S. N. Clarke, Babcock, C. A. Floyd, and Fornance.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Ayerigg, J. Edwards, Gerry, Gordon, Hubard, Doan, Stratton, and Gustine.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Lawrence, Joseph L. White, Boardman, Sherlock J. Andrews, John B. Thompson, John Young, Steenrod, William W. Irwin, and Beeson.

Patents.—Messrs Osborne, Cranston, Plumer, Ramsay, and Sanford.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs, Boardman, Augustus Young, Cranston, Bowne, and Wood.

Revisal and unfinished Business.—Messrs. James, Stratton, Dimock, Jack, and C. A. Floyd.

Accounts.—Messrs. Baker, L. W. Andrews, Marchand, J. G. Floyd, and Yorke.

Mileage.—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Patrick C. Caldwell, John C. Edwards, Westbrook, and Egbert.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Van Buren, Hudson, Oliver, Brockway, and Wm. S. Hastings.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. McKeon, Samson Mason, Partridge, Isaac D. Jones, and James Irvin.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. McKay, Tomlinson, Newhard, Alford, and Brokway.

Expenditures in the Naval Department.—Messrs. Yorke, Simonton, Borden, Stuart, and Green.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd, and Lane.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokely, and Houck.

The Speaker also announced the names of the following members as constitutig the select committee ordered yesterday to be appointed "on the subject of the currency. and the establishment of a suitable fiscal agency capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and rendering their custody more secure."

Committee.—Messrs. Sergeant, Adams, Pope, Wm. Cost Johnson, Wm. C. Dawson, Botts, McKay, McKeon, and Rhett.

The Committees from which the business of the Congress at first proceeds, are in every case decidedly composed of a large majority of Whigs, and if they do not carry every thing their own way, it will not be the fault of the Committees.

The Sub-Treasury was repealed so far as the Senate could do so, on the 9th instant by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Hutington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge,—29.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodberry, Wright, Young,—18.

For repeal 29, against it 18. Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, did not vote on the first question, but on the day before, he stated—

"That he should vote for this repeal solely in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He expressed a strong and decided opinion in favor of the Independent Treasury, and against a national bank, and said that he would most cheerfully, not only resign his seat in the Senate, but abandon public life forever, if this humble sacrifice would preserve the one and prevent the establishment of the other.—But he must, according to his often avowed principles, either obey or resign; and as the Independent Treasury would be repealed by a large majority, with or without his vote, he had determined to obey, as he had done once before on a similar occasion, and reserve himself for the question of a national bank, against which he should use every honorable effort within his power. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had not ventured to instruct him on this puestion, If they had, they knew very well that he never would have obeyed such an instruction."

In the House, our Member, the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, has been appointed as will be seen, on Committee of Territories, where the Speaker supposed he might best serve his constituents. We

believe that wherever he is, he will be felt, and his worth appreciated.

The first question in order before the House was that in relation to the rules of order. So the House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Wise, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed to revise, amend, and report rules for the government of this House; and that, until such committee make report, and the same be finally acted upon, the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives shall be considered as the rules and orders of this House."

Which motion Mr. Adams had heretofore moved to amend as follows:

"After the words 'House of Representative' insert the words 'excepting the 21st rule, which is hereby rescinded.'" [This rule excludes the reception of abolition petitions.]

Which amendment Mr. Slade had heretofore moved to amend as follows:

"Strike out therefrom the words '*which is hereby rescinded.*'"

(The amendment of Mr. Slade was subsequently accepted by Mr. Adams.)

After much debate, in which Mr. Wise, Mr. W. Cost Johnson, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Adams largely participated,—Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question; and the question being taken on Mr. Adams's amendment, as modefied, it was *adopted*, Yeas 112, Nays 104. The Yeas and Nays were as follows;

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, S. J. Andrews, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Beeson, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Bowne, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Charles Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Stuley N. Clark, Clinton, Cowan, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, R. D. Davis, Dimock, Doig, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, A. L. Foster, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Gordon, Greig, Gustine, Hall, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, James Irvin, Wm. W. Irwin, James, Andrew Kenedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Littlefield, Lowell, Robert McClellan, McKeon, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Patridge, Pendleton, Plumer, Ramsey, B. Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Roosevelt, Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Stokeley, Stratton, Stewart, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, John Young, —112.

Nays—Messrs. Alford, L. W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, Wm. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Daniel, G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Thomas A. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Graham, Green, Habersham, Harris, Houck, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jack, W. C. Johnson, Jno. W. Jones, Keim, J. P. Kenedy, King, A. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, T. F. Marshall, Samson Mason, J. T. Mason, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Owsley, Pearce, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rodney, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Sollers, Stanley, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Ward, Warren, Washington, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, Wood.—191.

The followin officer were elected:

For Chaplain, Mr. FRENCH, an Episcopalian,
Door-keeper, Mr. FOLLANSBEE,
Assistant Door-keeper, Mr. HUNTER,
Sergeant at Arms, Mr. TOWNSEND.

Mr. GRAHAM of this State recommended for the latter office, *James H. Blake*, Esq., formerly of this place, who received 19 votes.

Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, from a committee, reported a bill to pay to Mrs Harrison, widow of William Henry Harrison, late President, the sum of —— Our readers have seen already our views on this subject.

A test question, and some argument as regards a Bank arose on Monday the 7th. On motion of Mr. SERGEANT to amend a motion of Mr. BRIGGS and refer the subject to a Select Committee, it was referred by a vote of 125 to 90. The Committee consists of Messrs. *Sergeant, Adams, Pope, Wm. Cost Johnson, Wm. C. Dawson, Botts, McCay, McKeown*, and *Rhett*; a large majority of whom are in favor of a National Bank, and we believe will report a Bill for one. It's character and fate we will see in future.

The report of our Congressional Proceedings presents the "plan of the Fiscal Bank of the United States," by the present Secretary of the Treasury, to which we invite the attention of our readers.—The Globe thus designates this plan:

"But the monster which Mr. *Clay* has called forth from the Treasury, shows how utterly hypocritical have been all the Federal pretences against concentrating power, in its fiscal agent. That now produced by Mr. *Ewing*, covertly consolidates all the power of every fatal measure, which it has been predicted by the Democracy would make a part of the Federal policy to enslave the country. On the very face of the scheme every body must see that the bribery and corruption of the States makes the most striking feature in the project. The United States are to make a national debt, to give nine millions of deposites to the States as a part of their capital in the bank. The public domain is to be distributed to form another fund for the States in the capital of the bank; this is to take in such States as would stand out on their principles. This bank capital for the States is to be a provision for paying interest on State debts to effect an assumption of these debts, and bribe them and all the holders of State stocks to make common cause in subverting the constitution of the country. But we give the measure proposed, having only time to listen to it, not to read. Our impression is that it will be found the most gigantic scheme of consolidation and corruption ever suggested in this country. The report, we take it, is Mr. *Clay's*, called out by him, through the Secretary, to connect it in some sort with the Administration."

PLAN OF A FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIR then submitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Tresaury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore ereated by Congress, and as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty million dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23d, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the forth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefore stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the rembursement of the principal of their debts, or issued for the purpose aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desireable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millins of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A President to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they be deemd and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposites be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform their duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of Banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure bill holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon to be afterwards made good—and when a surplus accumulates, exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposites. That the debts at any time due to the Bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six percent upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than 100,000 dollars, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officers, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be ciscounted. The directors of the branches not to be condidered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; to a committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue note or bills adapted to, and intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bauk shall not suspend specie-payment—that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years—but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place officers of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbuesement or the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING.
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the extract below it will be seen that, during the temporary absence of the Editor to the South-West, this paper will not be issued as usual; we shall thus lose a faithful and intelligent co-adjutor in a great and good cause. We wish him a quick trip and safe return, to again take charge of his editorial labors:

"Before this paper is issued, we shall be some distance on our way to the remote South West, on business requiring our immediate personal attention there.

"We have made very considerable exertion to engage a competent editor for the paper during our necessary absence, and until recently relied with confidence on success, but at the last hour, our arrangment has failed, and the time left is much too short to make a new one. We, therefore, think it better to suspend the publication during our absence, rather than continue it without an interested and responsible conductor. It has, no doubt, come within the observation of the most of our readers that newspapers, when thrown into precarious hands, on the charities of friends, as it were, to be managed, are invariable almost, badly conducted; not only in the business department, but too frequently with serious injury to the cause, and the press in other respects. Oftentime new doctrines, and strange heresies have found their way into the columns of such papers. For these considerations, under the circumstances, we have decided on suspension as the most judicous plan, and must throw ourselves on the generous indulgence of our subscribers for a brief season.

"The Western Carolinian is one of the oldest papers in North Carolina, and ever since its first establishment, has been as well sustained as any other in the State so far as regards its subscription list. We believe it has now as many subscribers as any paper in the State, excepting perhaps, those published at the seat of Government;—*but*, while we state this fact with some degree of satisfaction, we regret to add that some of our subscribers have contracted a very bad habit—a habit not creditable to themselves, and exceedingly unjust and inconvenient to us, we mean that one of neglecting to 'pay the printer.' *Neglecting* we say, for we are unwilling to believe that any man of them all, would wilfully withhold from us the small amount due from each. Some of our 'patrons' have not paid us the first 'red cent' since we took possession of this paper three years ago, and a still larger number are indebted for two years. For the last year the majority owe us. If we had the whole or even a reasonable portion of these arrearages in hand, we should not only be perfectly easy in our 'financial' concerns, but might enjoy the singular, and in these latter days, unfashionable felicty, of snapping our fingers at those very respectable gentlemen y'cleped Sheriffs, constables, and duns. We could walk forth with '*vultus erectus ad sidera*,' fearless of '*ca sa's*,' and all such like little annoyances, very common things, bye the bye, in these prosperous times of 'whig reform.' Yes we could do even more than all this, for *if we chose*, we might *shave notes*, on a small scale, at least.

"In justice to another class of our subscribers, we must not stop here. Some have paid up like men, while others have observed the better rule of always paying in advance. These are the 'real Democracy' of the land, and with a few thousands of such 'patrons, we could do——wonders, but as it is, we must do——the best we can, trusting to the honor of delinquents to render us speedy justice now, in return for our forbearance, and patient suffering towards them in the past.

"As soon as we return home, the Western Carolinian shall be resumed, with consideable improvments. But though the dress and materials may be *new*, the *principles* shall be the same *old* ones."

CONTENTS OF THE FARMER'S REGISTER FOR JUNE.

Answers to the general queries on the effects of marl in regard to some farms in James City and Surry counties; I. Of H. B. M. Richardson, of James City county, Va; II. Of Bolling Jones, of Surry county; III. Of Peter T. Spratley, of Surry county; IV. Of W. C. Jones, of Surry county; capacity of the clays and rock-marl of Virginia to form hydraulic cement, and the applicability of rock-marl to burning lime; a legacy for young farmers; desultory observations on the banking system of this country, and the effects of its different modes of operation—continued; great defects of the agriculture of lower South Carolina; on the proper nomenclature of grasses; crushed corn meal—feeding horses—preserving bacon; Rohan potatoes admissions in favor of the new four-field system; temporary winter farm-pens; rye a substitute for clover in Ohio; proposal to try Hussey's reaping machine; caution to silk culturists; general results of diary of the weather kept at Fortress Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) Va; silk-worm rearing in Arkansas; importance of calcareous soil to grape vines; range of the thermometer, and state of the weather at Washington, Ark., through 1840; rotation of oats and tobacco, both profitable and meliorating; sweet-scented vernal grass on poor land; protection of buzzards; erratum; Egyptian cotton cultivated in Mississippi; monthly commercial report; the season and crops; summary of news; prize essay on the cultivation of tobacco; best time for cutting timber; different effects of nitrate of soda; nitrate of soda; mode of rendering wood imperishable and incombustible; the honest and beneficial credit system contrasted with that which cheats and robs the country; the American cotton trade; quality of milk; anti-friction; disease of cattle and horses; horse distemper; on salt as a prevention of disease in horses cattle and sheep; cotton culture in India; weeds of agriculture; on burning cotton stalks to destroy insects; Florida; wire-grass destroyed by hogs; an act to promote agriculture in New York; "the barren sands of Jersey;" reeling silk in Tennessee; hessian fly and other insects; the use of an owl in killing crows; on gathering asparagus; transformation of oats into rye; the milk sickness; the climate of America; fermented manure; cost and receipts of all the public works of Pennsylvania; new African fruit; culture of tea in Europe; how to eradicate the bramble.

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR JUNE.

National Ag. Society, State Aid. to Agriculture, Law to promote Agriculture, N. Y. S. ag. society's fair, Cuyahoga ag. society, sales of Berkshire; peach worm, the curculio, chimneys, the apple tree borer, green fly or aphis, Hint to agents, silk culture, corn suckers, disease of cattle, cedar hedgmaking, mush by steam, rotation of crops; inquiries, broom corn seed, curl in potatoes, disease of lambs, hoof ail, worm in the head of sheep, the wool market, poudrette, hart's plow, yearling bull, culture of millet; constant supply of eggs, security against lightning, weeding wheat, Ag. College, Kentucky corn crops, fattening pigs, profitable cow; proceedings of N. Y. S. ag. society, and their cattle show and fair, list of premiums, county ag. socicties, Ontario, tompkins, Oneida and Saratoga, American butter abroad; work for the month, ag. Statistcis, disease of silk worms, the season; subsoil plow in Massachusetts, preparation of timber, the peach worm, theory of manures, things not to be done; letters from the west, No. 6, by A. B. A. the hessian fly, by J. MINES, draining and Irrigation, by E. C. FROST; wintering sheep on oat straw and oats, by C. M. farm gates, by S. HENKELL, to western emigrants, No. 5, by S. ROBINSON, management of manures, &c., by S. WOOD, use of calcined Gypsum, by L. B. management of bees No. 2, by J. M. Weeks; Durham stock as milkers, by L. F. ALLEN; hawthorn hedges of England, letters from West Tennessee No. 1, by E. W. H. ag. geology, by J. HOLBROOK culture of tobacco in Connecticut, by J. P. freezing of potatoes and apples, C. Stables with and without floors by L. DURAND, a Journey contemplated, by S. ROBINSON; improved rake, by G. W. T. gapes in chickens, by G. BERGEN; water fountains, by S. CLYDENBURG, Ayrshire bull, notice of, by S. W. JEWETT, asparagus knife, by C. G. PAGE, feeding silk worms, &c., by S. H. NICHOLS, to destroy lice on cattle, by Richmond, to destroy Canada thistles, by C. M. the turnip fly, by B. A. BIDLACK, scalding peas for seed, by R. JENKINS; theory of vegetable nutrition No. 2, by W. A SEELY; castration of lambs, destruction of ticks, &c., by L. A. MORRELL, the Rohan potato, by J. C. MATHER, building mill dams, by F. TUCKER. A. R. S. and C; Specimens of Indian corn, by J. C. ROBERTSON and S. W. JEWETT, Farmer's gardens, by senex, raise more ruta bagas, by WILLETT KEESE, the white daisy, by C. BUTLER, Sun dials, by S. MOORE, Notices to Correspondents, &c.,

This number of the Cultivator contains the following well executed engravings.

Plans of Drains, &c., Plan of Farm Gate; Improved Hand Rake; Portrait of Ayrshire Bull; Lunar Pointed Asparagus Knife.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been examined by the Supreme Court, and admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz: J. W. Scott, of Concord, Cabarrus County; Jeremiah Clark, of this City; Frederick H. McDowell, of Mecklenburg County; Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke County; John L. London, of Wilmington, New Hanover County; M. London, do. do; Albert G. Hubbard, of Newbern, Craven County; George S. Holley, of Windsor, Bertie County; Gaston H. Wilder, of this City; Thomas Houston, of Statesville, Iredell County; and John W. Cameron, of Carthage, Moore County.

And the following to County Court Practice, viz:—Duncan H. McRae, of Fayetteville, Cumberland County; E. Nelms, of Anson County; William Johnston, of Lincoln County; Angus R. Kelly of Carthage, Moore County; Robert R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe County; Alphonso Wilson Long, of Orange County; John M. Long, of Cabarrus County; Alpheus Jones, of Wake County; and D. W. Spivey, of Franklin County.

Raleigh Register.

TRIUMPH OF ABOLITIONISM.

It seems that the abolitionists have gained a triumph in the organization of the House of Representatives, the new federal whig speaker having placed one of their number at the head of most of the important committees of that body. Fillmore, a decided abolitionist, elected from one of the strongest, abolition districts in New York, is made chairman of the committee of ways and means—Giddings of Ohio, a conspicious and avowed abolitionist is placed at the head of the committee on claims. Hiland Hall, another abolitionist is at the head of the committee on Revolutionary claims. Calvary Morris, of Ohio, another well known abolitionist is at the head of the committee on pensions. Osborne of Connecticut, said to be an abolitionist, is at the head of the committee on patents—Well may the fanatics boast of the triumph of the federal whig party as a great abolition victory!—*Lynchburg Repub.*

More Robbery—An advertisement appears in the Baltimore *American* of Tuesday offering on the part of Frederick County Bank at Frederick Md., a reward of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension of certain thieves who some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning entered the banking house by means of false keys and carried off specie, notes and other valuables to the amount of *one hundred and eighty five thousand dollars*.—The Maryland Banks however, know how to manage these things. The specie ($10,000) could not be of much use to a suspended Bank. Its own notes ($125,000) are no loss as the Bank does not intend to redeem them—besides, these will be put in circulation and "releve the people." Malicious persons, in days of bank defalcation may be inclined to doubt whether this advertisement of robbery may not be a new way found out of balancing inconvenient items in the ledger—if so, we recommend it to the United States Bank. Let them advertise for the man who *very lately* robbed the Bank of *that missing* $400,000 spent in buying up the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1836.—*Charleston Mercury.*

SUIT AGAINST NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

The Philadelphia Ledger of late date says: "The President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nicholas Biddle, Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are Willaim Rawle, Thomas J. Wharton and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that John Cadwallader, the regular Soliciter of the Bank declined participating in the action."—*Rateigh Register.*

MOST VILLAINOUS.

We learn from the Boston Atlas, that a man named West was, on the 19th ult. foully kidnapped at Alburgh Vt. by a party of Canadians, carried into the Province, and sent to jail on a charge of having been concerned in some of the burnings two years since in that quarter. Some other paper modifies this statement by saying that he was decoyed over the line by a man indebted to him, by a promise of payment, and then seized by a company of Royal Volunteers.—*Raleigh Register.*

EPIGRAM.—IMPROMPTU.

Of modern books, the best I know;
The author all the world is thinking;
One written more for use than show,
Is quaintly titled, "*Gouge* on Banking."

But still improvements might be made,
Whilst books on books the world is scrouging,
Let *Biddle* try to help the trade,
And write one titled, "Banks on *Gouging*."

The negroes condemned in Virginia for crimes, to be transported beyond the limits of the United States, have been heretofore regularly bought from the government, under those stipulations, and bonds given for compliance, and then the negroes sold in Louisiana. We rejoice that one of these systematic violators of obligation has at last been caught in the act, and punished in part, in New Orleans, and we trust that the penalty of his bonds will be fully exacted by the governor of Virginia. Wm. H. Williams had bought, as above, 24 slave convicts, which he carried and sold in Louisiana. He has lost there the value of the slaves, and a fine of $500 for each, and his bonds forfeited to this State will amount to $24,000 more—a justly deserved lesson, which we hope will stop these offences hereafter. *Farmers Register.*

Who wrote the following? We cannot call it to mind among the mass of things we have read; but we have stumbled upon it in one of our late exchange papers, (uncredited,) and we would print it in letters of *gold* if the article was not so particularly scarce with us just now.

Busy Bodies.—Every man hath in his life sins enough; in his own mind trouble enough; ni his own fortunes evils enough; and in performance of his offices failings more than enough—to satisty his own inquiry; so that curosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and an evil mind.—What is it to me if my neighbor's grandfather were a Syrian, or grandmother illegitimate? or that another is indebted five thousand pounds—or whether his wife be expensive? But, commonly, curious persons are not solicitous or inquisitive into the beauty and order of a well-governed family, or after the virtues of an excellent person; but if there be any thing for which men keep locks, and bars, and porters—things that blush to see the light, are either shameful in manners or private in nature—these thing are their care and their business.

Obituary.

DEPARTED this life, at Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, (the residence of her father, Jacob Stirewalt) on the 15th inst.; SARAH FRANCES HAMPTON, consort of *Joseph W. Hampton*, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 16 days. She was called off at an early period of life by consumption, which was very rapid in its progress.—She has left a bereaved husband and two little daughters, to mourn the loss of a pious and Christian mother. But her affectionate friends whom she has left behind, have no reason to mourn as those who have no hope, for she gave them full assurance that she was prepared, by the Grace of God, to meet her latter end in peace; having the rod and staff of God to support her in her passage through the dark valley and shadow of death. She was favored with the exercise of reason and the use of speech until near the close of life, and expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ. She had united with the PresbyterianChurch at an early period of life, and her whole conduct testified that she was sincere in her Christian profession. Her latter end was peace.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, sayeth the spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." J. R.

IMPORTANT SALE.

IN obedience to a Decree issuing from the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg County, we shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, 12th day of July next, the following property, viz:

BETWEEN 50 & 60

Valuable Negroes,

among which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot & Improvements,

and several improved and unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte. One tract of Land in the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemon's Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek, together with Horses, Wagons, Stock of various kinds, and other property, deemed unnecessary to mention in detail. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Ex'r. of W. Morrison, dec'd.
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
JAS. W. OSBORNE,
} Trustees.

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16—ts

MARTIN RODDY,

Corner of Queen and State Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

FLOUR

FROM STIREWALT'S MILLS,

FOR SALE BY

HENRY C. OWENS.

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16—2w

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE GREAT FINANCIER.

"Air—*The Nice Young Man.*"

There was a Financier, by the name of Nick,
And he wore two Grecian curls,
While his hair it was long, and combed quite slick,
And hung down behind, like a girl's.
His pants were like drawers, and he'd gloves on his paws,
And he carried a nice green bag;—
The Whigs and their wives, said they never in their lives
Had seen such a nice old wag.

The Demo's were shy of the great Financier,
For they saw through all his tricks;
But the Whiggies, poor dupes, did'nt see so clear,
Till they found themselves in a fix.
He told all the dolts, there was cash in the vaults,
Though it did'nt exactly appear;
Yet the "servile rout," one and all cried out,
Oh! la! what a great Financier!

He humbugged the Whigs, with his letters long,
And played them many a prank,
But still they ne'er saw there was any thing wrong,
In his slight-o'-hand tricks in the Bank.
If he called things black, or said they were white,
Just so to them they'd appear;
Whatever he'd indite, they'd swear it was right,—
He was such a great Financier!

He travelled about and made speeches good,
About a Railroad, Bank, or a Mine;
The clap-trap art he well understood,
And his eloquent flights were fine.
But sad to relate, he nabb'd the silver plate
In a manner that seemed quite queer;
The people stood aghast, but soon the wonder passed,
He was such a great Financier!

At length the "Penitentiary claim'd its prey,"
And who do you think it should be?
This great Financier, who'd such a winning way
But the prison cheated he.
The Whigs show'd surprise, the widows wiped their eyes,
The orphans let fall a tear,
And every body sigh'd, "'twas a pity that he lied,
He was ssch a great Financier!"

VARIETY.

From Graham's Monthly Magazine.

THE EMPRESS.

"Adieu, my Lord—
I never wished to see you sorrow; now
I trust I shall."—*Winter's tale.*

It was evening. The mass had been concluded in the royal chapel, and the empress Josephine was returning to her apartments through the gallery that led thereto. As she was proceeding along, she felt a touch upon her arm, and looking around, discovered the form of a man beside her. He made his obedience, and she immediately recognised the Councellor Fouche.

"What would Monsieur Fouche?" she demanded.

"A few moments private converse with you if it please your majesty," and, at the same time, pointing to the embrasure of a window near by.

Josephine understood the motion, and made a sign that she would follow. He led the way; and when they arrived, she again demanded what he wanted.

"I crave your majesty's pardon for the liberty I have taken," said the minister of police respectfully, yet boldly, "but I wish to make a communication, which though it may not be of the more pleasing nature, yet demands your majesty's most serious attention."

"And what may it be? speak," said the empress.

"You are aware said the minister that I am with the Emperor, and have ample opportunity for learning his secret wishes. I became acquainted with one recently, which of late has much occupied his mind, and which he would fain gratify but for the love he bears your majesty. It is this; he wishes for an heir to inherit his title and power.—Every man, you know, feels an inherent pride in transmitiing his name to posterity; and it is but natural that the Emperor should feel such a desire. I would, therefore, suggest to your majesty the necessity of a sacrifice, which will add to the interest of France, make his majesty happy, and which would be as equally sbulime as it will be inevitable. Beg him to obtain a divorce."

During this disclosure, the Empress betrayed excessive emotion. Her mild eyes were suffused with tears—her lips swelled, her bosom heaved—her face became deadly pale—and the tremor that took possession of her frame, told how deeply her feelings were agitated. But it was as the momentary cloud that obscures the noon day sun; in a moment it was passed, and with a slightly tremulous voice, she asked:

"And what authority has the duke of Otranto for holding such language?"

"None," he replied, "it is only from a conviction of what must certainly come to pass, and a desire to turn your attention to what so nearly concerns your majesty's glory and happiness, that I have dared to speak upon the subject. Nevertheless, if I have offended, I beg your majesty's forgiveness. Permit me now to depart."

He stood silent for a few minutes, as if waiting for her assent. She waved her hand, and the political intriguer of his time departed, conscious of having done that which none other in France would have presumed.

Josephine turned away with a beating heart—she reached her apartments, and throwing herself on a sofa, gave vent to her overburdened soul in a flood of tears. It was not long before dinner was announced; but she refused to appear at the table on a plea of indisposition, and retired to her chamber.

It was but a short time afterwards that the door of the chamber opened, and the Emperor entered. He approached Josephine. Her eyes were red with weeping, and the tears yet moistened those bright orbs, in defiance of her efforts to appear calm. He seated himself beside her, and put his arms around her waist.

"Josephine," said he, in an affectionate tone, "what is the cause of this emotion?"

"Nothing," she answered in a faltering voice and scarcely audible.

"Something has occurred to bring forth those tears. Tell me, what is it?" and he looked tenderly in her face.

"I cannot," she said, bitterly, whilst she leaned her head upon his shoulder, and gave vent to another flood of tears. "No, I cannot speak those fearful words."

"What words, Josepoine? speak; what words?"

She hesitated and then faltered out.

"That—that you—you do not love me as you used to."

"'Tis false!" the exclaimed.

"Then why wish to be separated? why wish for a divorce? Oh, Napoleon, is it my fault that we have no children to bless our union?—God has so willed it," and her bosom heaved convulsively.

He started as she uttered the two first sentences, and compressed his lips as if to suppress the pang of conviction that shot through his heart.

"Josephine," said the Emperor, tenderly, "some one has been poisoning your mind with idle tales. Who has it been?"

She then related to him her interview with Fouche, and asked him to dismiss that minister as a penalty for his audacity in playing with her feelings. He strenuously denied the communication; but refused to dismiss him.

"No," said he, "circumstances compel me to retain him, though he well deserves my displeasure. But why give credit to such silly assertions, Josephine? Have I ever treated you but with affection? Have you discovered aught in my behavior to warrant suspicion? No; believe me you are still dear to me. Banish those foolish fears from your breast, then, and weep no more." So saying, he imprinted a kiss upon her lips, and then left the chamber to attend to the affairs of State.

It was touching to hear such expressions of tenderness issue from the greatest monarch of his time, and to witness that act of devotion, to see that proud spirit unbent; but it was those tears of anguish, and the whispering of that "still small voice" of conscience, that had humble him and whose mighty mind aspired to the conquest of the world.

The setting sun threw its parting rays over the earth, and pierced the windows of the imperial palace. The golden flood, softened by the crimson curtains, fell upon the charming features of the Empress Josephine, as she sat in thoughtful attitude, with her head resting on her hand on a sofa of royal purple, near the centre of her chamber. A page stood near the door, carelessly humming a little ditty; his heart as sunny as his own native France. What a contrast with that which beat within the bosom of the Empress!—Care weighed heavily upon her breast. Long before her interview with Fouche, she had, from the cause hinted at by the minister, dreaded a withdrawal of her husband's affections; but since that event her anxieties had doubtly increased, and suspicion would take possession of her mind, amounting at times, even to jealously. Not that she apprehended his proceeding to that extreme at which the wily minister had hinted!—no!—no person on earth could have persuaded her that he, whose joys and woes she had cheerfully shared, wished for a separation; but that some Syren would ensnare him with her charms and usurp that place in his heart which she only should hold. All the powers she possessed were exerted by Josephine, in order to retain his love, and some times she fancied she had succeeded; for of late, in proportion as the sense of injustice he was about to do her, presented itself to his mind, he become more than usually kind and tender; but there were moments when a gloomy melancholy would settle upon her, an indefinable something that seemed to warn her of approaching affliction.

It was in one of those fits of abstractions, so foreign to her naturally cheerful nature, that she sat as we have said seemingly unconscious of all around, when the door opened, and Napoleon entered. He seemed disturbed, and trouble was vividly depicted in his expressive countenance. He motioned for the page to retire, and seated himself beside her.

"Josephine!" he said.

She started from her reverie, as he pronounced her name—for buried in thought, she had not observed his entrance—and bent upon him such a look, full of sweetness and affection, that it disarmed him; he could not proceed. He folded his arms upon his breast and paced to and fro, his brow was contracted,—his lips compressed; and the unquiet restlessness of his piercing eye betokened the agitation he could scarce control. He thus continued for some moments. At length he stepped before her, as if his resolution was taken, and then again turned away, continuing to walk up and down the apartment with rapid and hasty strides. After a short time he stopped again.

"It must be done," he muttered again, "I will acquaint her with it at once, delay makes it still more difficult."

He made an effort to suppress his emotion, and seated himself beside her. But again his voice failed him, and he could only articulate,

"Josephine, prepare yourself for sad news."

Ever on the alarm, the purport of his words seemed anticpated by her, though not to their full extent, and she burst into a flood of tears, scarce knowing why.

Dinner was now anounced, and their majesties proceeded to the table. Silence prevailed troughout the meal, and the dishes were scarcely touched. They arose from their seats, and as they did so, the page on duty presented the emperor with his accustomed cup of coffee. He took it, but handed it back scarcely touched.—He then proceeded to his chamber and the Empress followed.

They seated themselves when they had entered, and remained for sometime silent. The Emperor at length spoke.

"There is no use in deterring the truth, Josephine, said he, in a tremulous voice. It must sooner or later be made known to you, and suspense is more cruel than certainty. The interests of France demand that we separate."

"What!" she exclaimed, placing both hands on his shoulders, and gazing with an eager and enquiring look in his face, "what? separate?"

"Yes," he answered, "France demands the sacrifice."

Her hands dropped heavily—her bosome heaved, and hot, burning tears, such only as flow from a surcharged heart, gushed forth in torrents from her eyes.

"And I—oh God!" she exclaimed, "I who have shared your joys and sorrows—who have been your companion for years—who loved you through weal and woe—but I will not upbraid you, Napoleon. Yet she who supplants me, Maria Louisia, the daughter of the Emperor F., can never love you as I have done—oh! no!"

She buried her face in her hands; the Emperor remained silent.

"But," she continued, starting suddenly, and throwing her arms around his neck, "you do not mean it. Oh! no! say you do not!—speak—you cannot mean it. Tell me, quick: say it is not so—that it cannot, must not be. Speak, Napoleon, and the blessing of God rest upon you!"

"Alas! it is too true," he said, his eyes suffused with tears. Oh! how keen was the pang of conscience that shot through his guilty heart.

"True!" she exclaimed, "and you confirm it? Then Fouche was right. But I will never survive it—no! I will never survive it—no! I will never survive it. Mon Dieu!—Mon Dieu!"

She uttered a piercing scream, and reeled backward, for she had risen from her seat in excitement. Napoleon caught her in his arms and laid her gently upon the carpet. Her agony was too deep for words, and she could only weep and groan in bitterness of spirit. He stepped to the door and called for Bausett. They raised her in their arms, and bore her to her chamber. Her women were immediately summoned, and she was resigned to their care. Napoleon retired, greatly agitated. De Bausett followed; tears were also in his eyes; for Josephine by her goodness, won all hearts. Napoleon stopped a moment outside to listen to her groans of anguish.—He related what had occured.

"The interests of France," he continued, addressing De Bausett, "and as my dynasty does violence to my heart, the divorce has become a rigorous duty. I am more afflicted by what has happened to Josephine, because three days ago she must have heard it from Hortensia. The unhappy obligation which condemns me to separate myself from her, I deplore with all my heart. But I thought she possessed more strength of character, and I was not prepared for these bursts of grief."

They hurried away. Conscience, ever faithful conscience, was already performing its duty; he felt its just upbraidings. He essayed to stifle it. It was this that led him to utter such language to De Bausett—to assert that she possessed strength of character enough to receive the announcement without those bursts of grief.—What virtuous and effectionate woman could receive with calmness a sentence of repudiation; and that, too, by the tongue of a beloved husband? Her heart must have become as stone.

On the 16th day of December, 1809, the law outhorising the divorce, was enacted by the conservative senate. In the following March the nuptials between Napoleon and Maria Louisa, were performed in Vienna; and on the first day of April, they were joined in wedlock in the city of Paris, by his uncle, Cardinal Fesch.

Thus was consummated that act which cast a shade upon the character of "the great Napoleon." which time cannot efface A blot, deep and indelible. It was an act contrary to the laws of God and humanity.

One wrong action will often tarnish a whole life. We may admire his bravery and courage, his vast conception of mind, his gigantic intellect, his unparalleled energy, his perseverance, and his determination of character; but when we turn to this dark page in his history, admiration vanishes, and contempt and disgust usurp its place. It was indeed an act unworthy of the man and one that admits of no palliation. It was not to France the sacrifice, as he turned it was made: it was to ambition. And may we not surmise that the lowering fortunes, which ever after were his, and the dark fate which closed his days in a lonely island far off on the bosom of the ocean, were in some measure, acts of divine retribution which this act of his called forth.

Long years after the occurrenc of the foregoing events, and when Napoleon was no more master of Europe—when Louis XVIII, was seated on the throne of France and "Le Grand Monarque" was a prisoner, confined for life on the Island of St. Helena—the lovely and accomplished Josephine, the injured wife—ended a virtuous life at the villa of Malmaison, near St. German, whither she had retired after the divorce. Her death was attributed to a disease of the body! but it is likely it was not altogether that, or at least a secret sorrow had so weakened and enfeebled her mortal frame that the least rude touch of disease overthrow the structure. Differently died the repudiator and the repudiated.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NEW CONCERN

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers *versus* James P. Rodgers. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Braley Oates Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, c. m. c. c.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $5 60] 11....6

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

Masonic Notice.

THE Brethren of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, in this place on the 24th instant. An oration will be delivered by a Brother selected for the purpose.

Visiting Brethren from neighboring Lodges are particularly invited to attend, as well as all other Masons in proper standing, and join in the procession. F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1841. 14...2w

Caution!

I HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to George Duckworth, for *sixty-six dollars* and probably some cents. Said note is dated the 29th of March, 1841, and made payable six months after date, and as the consideration for which it was given has proved to be fraudulent, I do not intend to pay it.

EDWIN POTTS.

Mecklenburg Co., June 8, 1841. 14...3w

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Gilbert Coles, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1841. 5—F

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 4th ultimo, a bright mulatto boy, named WILEY, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stoutly built, broad spoken, straight hair, and fond of spirits. Said boy will probably have a free pass, and is doubtless making his way to the West. He had an umbrella with him when he left. I will give the above Reward for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so that I can get him.

JAMES R. COUSER.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

The EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The Congressional Globe will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the Appendix will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the Extra Globe should be here by the 26th May, and for the Congressional Globe and Appendix by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe			$1
" 6 copies	do	do	5
" 12 do	do	do	10
" 25 do	do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix			50 cents.
" 6 copies of either			$2 50
" 12 do	do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, April 20, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be warranted, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the initials "J. H." on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE